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No. 7,573]

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.

BREMEN. EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS FROM ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUZ, TO NAPLES, MARSILLES, GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA, EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA ETC.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Table with columns: Direction of wind, Force of wind, State of sky, Barometer corrected, Evaporation, State of clouds, etc.

The humidity in the air decreased yesterday evening and the weather became more bearable.

OTHER STATIONS

Table with columns: Stations, Max. temp. in shade, Min. temp. in shade, etc.

FOREIGN STATIONS

Table with columns: Stations, Barom., Wind, Temp., State of sky.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Table with columns: August 4 Full Moon, 11 Last Quarter, 20 New Moon, 27 First Quarter.

The Egyptian Gazette

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriage or Death, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS

are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, ROWLAND WELLS, Alexandria.

The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1858. Editor and Manager: R. SHILLING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.

A MILITARY SCANDAL.

The Report of the Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa is not only in itself a very painful document, but it cannot fail to arouse serious misgivings as to matters which did not fall within the purview of the Commissioners.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

235 BRANCHES. French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Recitations, Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

Certain officers and non-commissioned officers have gravely misconducted themselves, and their fate is left to the military authorities.

But, as we have said before, the main interest of the inquiry lies in its revelation of the incapacity of the Military authorities and of the War Office to deal with a situation which must have been foreseen months before it actually took shape.

Among the consequences of Colonel Morgan's recall was the enormous loss sustained by the working of the local contract system. It was originally devised by him with the approval of Lord Kitchener, and entailed the disposal of the spot of the surplus stores to local contractors, and their re-purchase from time to time without drawing fresh supplies from home.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

KING AND KAISER. MEETING AT KRONBERG. RINGING OF JOYBELLS.

LONDON, August 15. The newspapers make the meeting of the King and the Emperor William the occasion for reviews of the European political situation, especially in the Near East, where the legitimacy of Germany's influence and ambitions is admitted, but they deny that she has any "loans-standi" in Egypt, as claimed in the recent articles in the German press.

CRONBERG, August 15. The King has arrived here. He met the Emperor William, who was in military uniform and who welcomed him by kissing him on both cheeks. Their Majesties motored to Friedrichshof Castle amid the ringing of joybells.

After refreshments at Friedrichshof the Sovereigns drove in open carriages to view the statue of the Emperor Frederick and then to the ancient Castle of Kronberg. They received ovations everywhere.

The Crown Prince of Greece lunched with their Majesties.

The royal party in the afternoon also visited Homburg, at King Edward's wish.

ARABI PASHA.

In a little house on a bystreet of the Mohammedan quarter, old, friendly, broker, lives the man who might have ruled Egypt. If you ask twenty people in Cairo to-day, "Where is Arabi Pasha?" fifteen will tell you that he is dead, while the other five do not know. In fact, after the bombardment of Alexandria, he was sent to exile for life in Caylon, but was allowed, some four years ago, to return to his native city.

Tell your cabman to drive to "Beit Arabi Pasha," and he brings you triumphantly to the house where Arabi used to live, now the headquarters of Christians, missionaries, and accused of all good Mohammedans.

It was only after a week's hard ferreting that I discovered, through a native journalist, the whereabouts of the great man, and after much discussion at the outer gate we were admitted to the reception room, evidently at one time a fine apartment. But the carpet was worn, and the springs of the fine chairs were broken, their coverings torn, and the whole place spelt ruin.

Even now, in his seventieth year, he is a big man; in his prime he must have been immense. White hair and beard; a broad, thoughtful forehead, surmounted by the Turkish turban; kindly eyes, dimmed a little by age, but lighting up wonderfully when he talks about things which interest him; a straight, powerful nose; a large mouth, which must once have been hard and cruel, now softened by adversity. Though the day is warm he wears an overcoat, and he walks heavily on a massive ebony stick.

We begin in English with the customary inquiry, "How is your health and that of your family?" This topic exhausted, I am subject to a outburst as to the state of my health, the length of my stay, my married happiness, and my age.

Conversation languishes, I have drunk my coffee, and he appears to wish me to go. I try him in French, but we get no further than the weather and the cotton crops, in which he would seem to take but a scant interest.

This will never do. My guide whispers, "He will not talk to day; we had better go." But I refuse. "Ask him in Arabic if he is rich and happy," I say, with a heaven-born inspiration that breaks the ice; he is not, and he wishes the world to know it.

"Happy?" he asks, scornfully. "How can I be happy? I am old and friendless. The companions of my youth have died. The men who still survive from the 'eighties dare not come to see me, for fear of displeasing the Government."

As a matter of fact, this is not quite accurate. I had the privilege of speaking with a most intelligent Egyptian patriot, and he voiced a suspicion which surprised me greatly. "Arabi" he cried, scornfully, when I mentioned the name to him as one of the great patriots of Egypt. "Arabi is no patriot. He is the creature of the English. He sold his country to the English for the gold on which he now lives. He, and he alone, is responsible for British occupation. I would kill him with my own hands if I knew where to find him."

It is a twisted view, of course, which only an Oriental could think of, but if it is generally held—and so far as I can discover, it is—one can quite understand why Arabi finds himself friendless. Anyway, the idea that he is responsible for British intervention is true enough to a certain extent, for, if there had been no military revolt, then the European concert might have muddled along till this very day.

But while this thought is ruminating through my mind Arabi is speaking energetically to the interpreter.

"They have taken away my lands," these English; they have deprived me of my civil rights, I cannot vote; I cannot make a contract; I am as a dead man. They give me a pension of £500 a year to support myself and my family. Why, it is only enough to feed a dog with."

"But," I venture, "perhaps it is the role that all those who took part in the rebellion should be deprived of their civil rights?" "Not so," he replied, energetically. "Mohamed Sami was liberated, and had his civil rights restored. And if I was guilty of treason so also was Mohamed Sami, and more so."

"What do you feel to-day of the rising of '81?" "Do you still feel that you were in the right?"

Arabi straightens himself. "Listen," he says, impressively, "and I will tell you." And this is what he told me, sitting in the twilight of the faded room, beating heavily with his stick upon his hand.

The history of Egypt since the time of the Pyramids is a dark story. It is the history of oppression, of cruelty, of dark deeds done openly. The Egyptians were slaves, for they had no protection from their masters. To our oppressors everything was lawful. We had no rights, no security; our wives, even, were not our own. There was corruption and extortion everywhere. Small ground us to the earth.

"Now, I, a fellow, a son of the soil, saw all these evils, and, with one or two others, I would have them put right. We did not conspire, but we asked for just government. Then, one day, we were invited to the palace, and they treacherously arrested us. The army, which loved me, when it heard, came. I wrote to the British Consul for help, feeling sure that England would be on the side of justice. But no help came. I lit the torch of liberty, and England put it out.

"Disappointed? Ah, indeed, you are right. We did not know what to do. And yet I would not leave the country. The French Consul

offered me £500 to go to France, but I refused. I loved my native land too well.

"The whole of the country was with me for reform. We had all suffered together, and we would all have shared the good results of the triumph of right over wrong."

"But those massacres of Alexandria, when they killed men and women and little children. What of them; surely they were not in the cause of liberty?"

"No, they were terrible, and we did all in our power to repair the fault. But there was some excuse for the people. They were ignorant, they were excited, and they saw foreign warships in the bay of Alexandria. They said amongst themselves that the foreigners had come to take our country."

"Were you present at the bombardment?" I ask.

"Yes, I was there, and I did my best for my country, but we never expected to have to fight the English; we were not ready for the bombardment when it came."

"We are very proud in England of a little ship called the Condor, which ran up under Port Marabout. Did you see the actual thing happen?"

"No, I did not see that; I was at the other end of the town; but they told me of it. It was a brave thing to do, for she was a little ship, they say. The captain must have been a good man."

"And what happened after that?" The fire in the old eyes dies down; I see again a very old, broken man before me.

"There was the battle, and my unprepared troops fled. I was arrested; they tried me, and sent me to Caylon."

"Were you well treated there?" "Yes, they treated me very well, and, as I told you, I was far happier there than in Egypt. My prison was no prison. I could travel about the island; and when I travelled there was a special train for me. When distinguished guests came to visit the island they always wished to see me, and there was my special chair ready for me. I had a very pleasant interview with your Prince of Wales when he came to the island, I sitting in my chair and talking with him as one man to another."

"Ah, it would have been better if I had stayed there and died there. I have written again and again to Lord Cromer and the Khedive to allow me a little more money for my family. I had a hundred thousand pounds' worth of property when they took me. Now I have nothing but the six hundred pounds a year that the Government allows me. It is hard."

He is very tired, and the excitement of speaking of these things has wearied him. We rise to go.

"Tell me," I ask before we begin our final salutations, "if occupation had to come, would you prefer British, or French, or Turkish rule?"

"There need have been no occupation," he replies, impressively; "but since it must be, the English are the best masters. They are fair, they rule the country well. Yes, the English have done well what I tried to do, and, if Egypt cannot be free, we must be content that she is prosperous."

(Pall Mall Gazette)

A CHRISTIAN REFORMER OF MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro lately signed an edict ordering that henceforth no Mohammedan woman should appear in the streets with her face covered by 'yashmak' or other sort of veil. All and every Turkish woman had to futuara to show the full beauty of her face to the free and happy men-subjects of his Royal Highness, just as her Christian sisters do. It is said that the Turkish women, or rather the Albanian women of Mohammedan faith, are delighted by the reform.

Unfortunately, their husbands, fathers, and brothers as stupid retrogrades are simply horrified! At a principal mosque of Dolioigno a great meeting was held under the guidance of the Principal Mufti. Learned Ohadjas read the passages from the Koran, ordering the womenfolk of the true believers never to appear outside their own homes without covering on head and face. They declared that, although his Royal Highness was a mighty ruler, he could not change the rules established by God's great Prophet. A deputation was sent to Cetinje to make humble representation to the Prince. But the constitutional autocrat of Montenegro answered the Koran with state-mannerly conclusiveness: "What I have said, I have said!"

Thereupon the true believers began rapidly to sell their houses and lands and emigrate with their closely and thickly veiled women to "the White Sudaor-on-Boyana," the capital of North Albania. This was throwing discredit on the princely reformer. A new edict was published declaring that every Mohammedan who is foolish enough to emigrate because of the edict on yashmaks forfeits ipso facto all his immovable property which will be then confiscated for the benefit of public charities!

A German merchant of Dolioigno suggested then that the Mufti should write a Masbata, or humble petition, to the great friend of the Khalif, the mighty Padishah of the Alamani. Never a greater compulsion was paid to the genius of the Kaiser than this one coming from Dolioigno of Adria! And as just now Prince Nicholas has himself received a compliment from the Kaiser in the shape of a German Minister to Cetinje, it is hoped that it will not be difficult for the friend of Pan-Islamism to save the faces of the Mohammedan women of Montenegro by saving their 'yashmaks.'

Hamburg & Anglo-American

WINE COMPANY. Sole Importers of Choice Wines, Brandy and Cognac. THREE SALES A WEEK. Agents of Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1850. Head Office: 3, George Street, Edinburgh. ACCUMULATED FUNDS. ANNUAL REVENUE. CLAIMS PAID. LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT. Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo. BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

LORD AMHERST'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

PROBABLE DISPERSAL.

The heavy financial loss which Lord Amherst of Hackney has sustained will, it is understood by the "Tribune," lead to the dispersal of the famous collections at Diddington Hall.

The Oriental collection of Lord Amherst is probably only surpassed by that of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick, and comprises works of art and literature that are celebrated all over the world. The Egyptian collection, which has occupied more than forty years in gathering, is arranged in a special museum, and contains some of the finest mummies that have come to England, for the formation of the museum, commenced at a time when there was no restriction on the removal of antiquities from Egypt.

The most important part of the collection, however, is that of the antiquities obtained from the excavations which Professor Petrie and Mr. Howard Carter carried out for Lord Amherst at Tell-el-Amarna in 1892. The work upon the site of the remarkable city, built by the heretic Pharaoh Amenophis IV., in c. 1450, resulted in the recovery of some beautiful specimens of the unique art of the period which totally differs from that of the Theban school. Among the finest specimens are small composite statues in alabaster and flesh-colored jasper of the King and his young and beautiful Queen Neferiti. This city, with its beautiful temple and palace, was a species of Egyptian Versailles. One painting in the museum represents the queen with her children on her knees, and is a perfect gem of realistic art. There is a fine collection of painted wine vases, many of which are dated as to the time the wine was received. Of great importance is the pottery of foreign origin, which is now known to be of Mycenaean origin from Crete, and resembling that found by Dr. Evans at Knossos—which is clear proof of a close commercial intercourse between the Aegean and the Nile Valley. The papyri, which have been published by Mr. Percy Newberry, are of great importance, beside several portions of the Book of the Dead.

EGYPTIAN WITCHCRAFT.

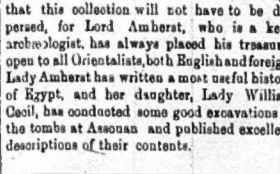
There are two of special value. The first is the report of the State trial of certain persons for entering into conspiracy with the women of the royal harem. An interesting feature of the document is the charge against the accused of having employed witchcraft by using wax statues to win over the women to their cause. Also remarkable is the order given to the chief conspirator to commit suicide, a form of death which, according to the Egyptian religion, entailed eternal death both in this world and the next.

Next of importance is the report of the Royal Commission which was appointed in the reign of Ramesses XX., about a.c. 1000, to examine all the royal tombs, and to report upon their condition, as many of them had been broken into and robbed. The report is followed by the trial of a regular band of robbers, embracing all slaves of the Theban population—from priests to washerwomen.

There are also some fine Greek papyri, which have been discovered by Dr. Hunt and Grenfell, and among them is a portion of the Septuagint version of Genesis, which is certainly the oldest manuscript of the Bible known.

There are several very early fragments of Gospels and St. Paul's Epistles, and a curious Apocryphic work entitled the "Apocalypse of Isaiah." There are many Coptic manuscripts, some of them of great value for the study of Church History.

It is the wish of all lovers of archeology that this collection will not have to be dispersed, for Lord Amherst, who is a keen archeologist, has always placed his treasures open to all Orientalists, both English and foreign. Lady Amherst has written a most useful history of Egypt, and her daughter, Lady William Cecil, has conducted some good excavations in the tombs at Assouan and published excellent descriptions of their contents.



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SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVAL YACHT CLUB. REGATTA.

The following is the result of yesterday's regatta: CLASS I. Boat. Start. Finish. Sailed by. \* We Two 3.04.15 4.31.44 G. G. Forster 1 Madaleio 3.07.07 4.32.12 A. Grafon 2 Nanice 3.01.16 4.35.32 J. R. Roberts 3 Tier el Mina 3.02.13 4.36.32 Capt. Borg Delikanli 3.03.05 4.37.14 P. C. Macanley 4 Sans Pareille 3.23.06 4.40.50 F. Ott 5 Leman 3.12.16 4.40.41 R. L. Delaquis 6 L'Aiglon 3.14.14 4.40.52 J. Ghini 7 Anne Marie 3.00.12 4.41.12 8 Minnie 3.12.16 4.43.30 Sgt. Tralawny 9 Idea 3.04.18 4.45.50 J. C. Wilcox 10 Coot 3.04.26 galeup H.R.C. Blagden

CLASS II. Boat. Start. Finish. Sailed by. 1 Akraha 3.30.17 5.13.40 Sag. Phillips 2 Gornook 3.43.18 5.14.58 C. Strickland 3 Calypso 3.47.16 5.15.33 O. Warner 4 Maar 3.45.19 5.17.18 C. Rodocanachi 5 Iskandiriyah 3.47.18 5.18.25 H. Fonderi 6 Shamrock 3.45.44 5.18.25 M. Veovati 7 Rym-Sesa 3.52.21 5.22.92 Grafton Bey The wind was fresh from the N.W. \*In Class I. the We Two unfortunately carried away part of the breakwater lighthouse mark flag on the brass 'cock' at the top of her mast. She was, therefore, by decision of the Sailing Committee, disqualified.

CRICKET.

SENIORS v. JUNIORS. Played last Wednesday and on rather easily by the Juniors; the Seniors still wanting 10 runs to save the innings defeat, and three wickets to fall. Harrison played a good bat lucky innings for the Juniors, and Henley in the 2nd innings bowled well. Scores:—

Table of cricket scores for Seniors and Juniors. Includes columns for Batting and Bowling with names and runs.

Table of bowling statistics for Seniors and Juniors. Includes columns for names, overs, maidens, runs, and wickets.

Total for 6 wks. 85. Bowling. O. M. R. W. J. Lees 4 0 35 0 E. G. Henley 8 0 30 6 M. Blythman 3 0 16 0 JUNIORS M. Blythman, et. Oakley, b. Steele... 5 P. E. Harrison, b. Steele... 52 E. G. Henley, et. Cheesman, b. Scarlett... 25 C. S. Scarth, et. Hanley, b. Scarlett... 11 A. G. Shepherd, et. and b. Scarlett... 1 J. R. Lees, b. Hanley... 6 N. W. Ames, b. Steele... 2 H. Glaspole, et. Steele, b. Hanley... 6 R. A. Goswe, et. Cheesman, b. Steele... 1 A. R. Short, not out... 0 Extras b. 5, w. 2... 7 Total... 156

Table of bowling statistics for Juniors. Includes columns for names, overs, maidens, runs, and wickets.

A lady living in India sent to the local store the other day for some lemon peel, with which to make a pudding. After she had waited some time, the following digitized note came from the Babu in charge— "Madam,—We have the Neocham peel, and the Cockle peel, but the peel of Lemon is out of stock."

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